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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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CONNECTING AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M. WITH BOATS FOR
SALEM, ALBANY,
AND CORVALLIS,
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
AND FOR
Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville,
ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.
A. A. McCULLY, President.
November 27, 1869. n27dtf

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NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.

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Pres't O. S. N. Co.
jan1dtf

STR. CARRIE
WILL LEAVE WASHINGTON STREET WHARF for
MONTICELLO AND FREEPORT
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
At 8 o'clock A. M.

RETURNING—Will leave Monticello at 7 o'clock A. M. on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

On MONDAYS and TUESDAYS will run the Columbia river side of the Island, touching at QUINN'S LANDING, LEWIS RIVER, also, LAKE RIVER LANDINGS.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.
Portland, November 2, 1869. o14dlm

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The new Side-Wheel Steamer
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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
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Fire-Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J. R. F. U.

Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
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Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
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ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1868, OUR RATES for FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, weighing not less than 40 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande	12	cents	per pound.
" " " Union	13	"	"
" " " Baker City	15	"	"
" " " Kilorado	18	"	"
" " " Boise City	19	"	"
" " " Idaho City	26	"	"
" " " Silver City	27	"	"

Until further notice. WELLS, FARGO & CO. au23tf

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MERCHANT,
Umatilla, Oregon.

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Guns, Pistols,
FISHING TACKLE.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FIRE ARMS OF every description, Fishing Tackle and Fancy Goods, etc., begs to inform the public that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from New York, comprising Head Baskets, Bead Jewelry and Beads of all kinds, Ladies' Traveling and Work Baskets, Babies' Carriages, three and four wheels, also a fine assortment of Bird Cages, Fishing Rods, Reels, Hooks and Lines of all kinds, also the following new style Revolvers: Eagle, Smith & Wesson's, Sharp's, My Friend, National, Ladies' Companion, Allen's, Marston's, Remington's, Manhattan, Southerner's and Cooper's. Winchester's Repeating Rifles, eighteen shooters, and a complete stock of Sporting Apparatus

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Orders from the country promptly filled. jan1dtf

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MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

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COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT!

THIS BANK has established in connection with its general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow interest on coin deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by this Bank.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank, are pledged the entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3d, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received, may be had upon application to the Bank. HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. B. WAKEFIELD, JAMES STEEL,
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER.
Portland, October 8th, 1869. d1f

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Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
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DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; Approved bills negotiated or collected. Interest allowed on Deposits.

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland, April 10, 1867. d1f

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
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STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY HAVING COMPLIED WITH the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of Fifty Thousand Dollars, is now prepared to effect Insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary

General Agency for Oregon and Washington,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
E. D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent,
93 Front Street.
Portland, September 22, 1869. n23dtf

HOAGLAND'S
NEW PATENT SHAFT COUPLING!
W. E. COOPER

HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THIS County of the above Patent, and will hereafter use it in the construction of all the Vehicles manufactured at his extensive

Carriage Factory,
Corner of Second and Morrison Streets.

He respectfully refers to the following

CARD.

Having examined the New Patent Shaft Coupling, invented by H. R. Hungland, we feel pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is the safest and best method of connecting shafts or tongues to all vehicles that has ever been used

It fastens without bolt or screw, and is therefore, easily and speedily separated. It rests on Gutta Percha so as to be entirely free from the rattling sound which so often disturbs restless horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and secure

It is easy to change to the style of coupling any buggy or other vehicle now in use, and with small expense. We have come to the conclusion to use this new invention ourselves and recommend its use in all cases. We consider it far superior to the Gesaler Patent, heretofore considered the best in use.

J. A. CHAPMAN,	JOHN McKEAN
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H. C. LEONARD,	L. P. W. QUIMBY,
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HORNE'S
PATENT SINCH FASTENER!

CAN BE USED ON PACK, RIDING AND SIDE Saddles. A child large enough to lift a saddle on a horse can tighten up the girth with ease. It is very simple in construction, never gets out of repair, is safe, convenient and easily worked. Does the child mother

State, Territorial and County Rights for sale. For the Pacific States and Territories, address C. H. HORNE, Astoria, Clatsop county, Oregon. Atlantic States, address J. W. McFARLAND, care of Messrs. Barnet Staten & Ballard, Newark, N. J.

We respectfully refer to the following Card

Having examined the New Patent Sinch Bow Belly Band Fastener, invented by C. H. Horne, of Astoria, Oregon, we take pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is one of the easiest quickest and best method of tightening a saddle girth that has ever been in use. It also has an advantage over all others in use in being able to tighten your saddle girth without dismounting

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J. H. CONGLE,	GEN. GEO. CROOK, U. S. A.
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jan13dawlm

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

EASTERN DATES TO MARCH 8

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Senate, Morton from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out ships of war with the intent that they be employed in the service of any European power or State for the purpose of subjugating American colonies claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such vessels

Chandler, from Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment, a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers of the United States.

Bayard, from Committee on Finance, reported a bill to release public charities from taxation

Corbett introduced a bill amending the act granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, Oregon; referred.

Abbott introduced a bill providing for the adjustment of claims of Southern loyalists for stores furnished for the army of Kentucky, a commission to be appointed by the President.

Kellogg introduced a bill in aid of freedmen, and for the purpose of subdividing the public domain of certain States into forty acre tracts for homesteads for the colored race.

Fowler submitted a resolution, which was laid over under objection, that it is apparent that the currency and finances are rapidly approaching a specie basis; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to dispose of the surplus gold in the Treasury, to secure the highest premium thereon.

Williams introduced a joint resolution for the redemption of legal tenders. It provides that import duties may be paid one-half in greenbacks.

Wilson introduced a bill to promote civilization among Indians and prepare them for the rights of citizenship. It provides for five civilian commissions to act with the Secretary of the Interior.

Wilson also introduced a bill for the temporary relief of the District of Columbia.

The funding bill was taken up and discussed by Sherman, Corbett and Davis. Sherman spoke in defence of the bill, particularly the clause providing for the payment of a commission of one per cent. for negotiating the loan, and in opposition to the motion of Corbett to strike out the sentence making the interest payable at the U. S. Treasury and in the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and Frankfort. Corbett argued in favor of his motion. Davis argued in support of his motion to recommit the bill with instructions.

In the House, Schenck, of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a statement in reply to certain resolutions from the New York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, praying that no tax be levied by the Government on crippled soldiers for playing hand organs. Voorhies made a privileged statement denying the telegram in the New York *Evening Post*, saying that the committee of investigation had charged his having appointed a cadet from Pennsylvania. Logan, chairman of the Military Committee, remarked that there had been no allegation of the kind made against Voorhies, and no witnesses were examined relative to him.

The House resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill. Wood protested against the bill as a precedent for establishing a Congressional oligarchy. It was a revolutionary, audacious and monstrous measure. The Reconstruction Committee dictated to Congress; the gentlemen from Massachusetts, Butler, dictated to the Reconstruction Committee, so the rights of States all depend on the whim of one man.

Butler rose to close the debate and advocate the bill. The question was then on Bingham's amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to vacate any offices in the State when elected by the people or appointed by the Government, nor to extend the official tenure of any office in said State beyond the constitutional term thereof, nor to deprive the people of Georgia of the right under the Constitution to elect Senators and Representatives for the State of Georgia in the year 1870. The amendment was agreed to, ayes 114, noes 71. The bill as amended was passed. The vote on the passage of the bill was a strict party vote. Bingham voted for it; Farnsworth did not vote. Butler, of Massachusetts, said he voted for the bill simply because he desired the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He would not be found voting on a political question with the Democrats.

Stevenson offered a resolution authorizing the President to furnish a steamer and tender for the arctic voyage under Capt. C. F. Hall, and appropriating $10,000 for the expenses thereof, referred to the Committee on appropriations. Adjourned.

Washington Matters in General

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Reconstruction Committee this morning considered the question of the power of Congress to exercise authority in Tennessee to remedy alleged outrages in certain affairs there, but adjourned without definite action. Congressmen Maynard and Arnell were before the committee giving information in regard to affairs in that State. Butler said he had no doubt of the power of Congress to interfere with the authorities of Massachusetts should a proper occasion arise.

The House Judiciary Committee heard further argument on the McGarrahan case by C. P. Sherwin, which charged that fraud, perjury and forgery had been freely employed to mislead the Supreme Court and influence its decision against the claim of McGarrahan.

The President, in a communication to the House to-day, incloses a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the obligations of Congress to make the necessary appropriations to carry out the Indian treaties made by the Peace Commissioners in 1867. The President earnestly desires that if the Indians are to become unmanageable the Government, at least, should not be responsible. The Secretary of the Interior says that complaints are made by Indians in all the Territories of the encroachment of the whites on their reservations and this lack of faith in the promise of the government. Expeditions are constantly being fitted out by whites to explore their reservations in search of mines or for the purpose of settlement. Reports from every quarter show that the uncertainty in regard to the policy to be pursued by the government, and especially in reference to treaties made in 1867, has produced a general disorganization. The whites and settlers are demoralizing the rights of the Indians, and the latter are upbraiding the whites with breach of faith. The Secretary expresses his belief that a fair investigation would show that it is unfair to put the whole blame on the savages. He concludes by saying, aside from any objections of a Christian nature, under such circumstances, he thinks as a mere question of economy, it will be better to feed every adult Indian during his natural life, while the children are educated to self support by agriculture, than it would be to carry on a general Indian war for a single year. He urges the giving policy throughout.

Secretary Boutwell has reported against the utility of a mint at New Orleans, holding that the Philadelphia mint is sufficient for the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco mint was sufficient for the Pacific States. In view of this fact Senator Kellogg to day introduced a resolution looking to the reversion of the mint property at New Orleans to the city, and it was ceded to the Government for mint purposes only

The Senate, in Executive session to day, after confirming two internal revenue nominations, took up the nomination of Enos Hopkins for Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee. An animated discussion ensued. The nomination is being favored by Senator Brownlow and strongly opposed by Fowler, who urged his rejection. In accordance with a long established usage of the Senate conceding to every Senator the right to demand that no confirmation shall be made from his own city or neighborhood of one who is personally objectionable to him, the Senate finally rejected the nomination.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The *Times*'s Washington special says the Cuban struggle in the Senate Foreign Committee is over for the present. Morton's bill, reported yesterday, being regarded as its ultimatum. The bill simply prohibits the fitting out of vessels for use by any foreign power in the enemies claiming independence. It has nothing to do with a state of belligerency or insurrection, and will not benefit Cuba to any considerable extent, Spain having all the vessels she wants. The section prohibiting the burning of arms and munitions of war, which might have been of some advantage to Cubans, was struck out by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The last mail from Havana brought reports to the State Department, which it is understood show a more complete demoralization in the insurgent camps than has hitherto prevailed.

The vote in the House sustaining Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, stood 45 Democrats and 66 Republicans, against 2 Republicans on the side of the Reconstruction Committee. Butlers and his friends are disappointed at the adoption of Bingham's proposal, and will probably endeavor to defeat it in the Senate but the chances of success are not favorable.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to report a bill for the transportation of imported goods in bulk. Louisville and Port Huron are added in the bill

Republican Victory in New Hampshire

NEW YORK, March 9.—A *Tribune*'s special says they have returns from three fourths of the State of New Hampshire, leaving no doubt of the election of Stearns for Governor, and Chas H. Sleige Railroad Commissioner, by a majority of 1,000 to 1,500. The Republicans elect all Councillors but one, and have a majority in both branches. Stearns has a majority of 1,500 over three opposing candidates. The popular vote shows that the Republicans hold their own in the State, while the Labor Reform party draw all their strength from the Democratic ranks.

San Domingo News.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Port au Prince dates to February 25th have been received, via Havana. Executions and imprisonments of the adherents of Salnave continue. A letter from San Domingo of February 24th says the revolution is extending and becoming more general on the Island, and aid is asked from abroad. The revolutionists declare that a majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation to the United States.

Revolution in Venezuela

Advices from Carracas of February 25th state that the Venezuela revolutionists are fast multiplying. Monegas' government is considered in a critical condition. Gov. Monegas, with 10,000 soldiers had gone to Coro to fight Gen. Blanco, and disturbances are now admitted throughout the entire Republic.

From Jamaica

HAVANA, March 9.—Late advices are received from the Island of Jamaica. The Governor would soon leave for England where it is expected he would remain. A memorial of citizens of Jamaica had been prepared and presented to the Governor asking the British Government to subsidize a line of steamers to run between the Island of Jamaica and Port au Prince.

From Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A dispatch from Havana yesterday says the insurgents, commanded by Oruando, who left Iniquira, had arrived near Guines, 40 miles from Havana. Troops from all points in the surrounding country are marching against them.

New York News.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Sam Collyer has written explaining the cause of his defeat by Billy Edwards, which he attributes to the fact that his jaw was broken on the first round.

A committee waited upon Seward to-day, and presented him a copy of resolutions congratulating him on his safe return.

A private dispatch is alleged to have been received to-day by an influential house announcing the failure of four or five leading cotton speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, with liabilities estimated at £1,000,000.

The Gold Bulls in New York.

CHICAGO, March 9.—New York specials say the gold clearances in Wall street, yesterday, exceeded $110,000,000. The bulls suffered fearfully, and many rumors of failures were circulated. Dawson & Hopkins are reported to have lost to exceed half a million. It is generally believed that prominent parties in Washington were interested in the gold speculation and invested largely. There is great distrust in the dry goods market, and failures are predicted.

From Southern States

JACKSON, (Miss.) March 9.—The Legislature met yesterday. Business was confined to the appointment of committees on preliminary organization. Governor Alcorn will be inaugurated to-morrow

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Belknap has received a telegram from Texas announcing that the Senator elect, Hamilton, is en route to Washington, bearing the official notification of the ratification by the Legislature of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

Reunion of the Knights of Pythias

NEW YORK, March 9.—Representatives from sixteen States attended the annual reunion of the Knights of Pythias in this city, yesterday. The session adjourned to-day, pending the consideration of resolutions to appoint a committee to prepare two new higher degrees for the order

Female Suffrage Act Vetoed in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, March 9th.—Gov. Austin vetoed the the Female Suffrage bill, passed by the Minnesota Legislature on the ground that the clause submitting the amendment to females as well as males is unconstitutional, females not being legal voters. The Governor also objected to the proposition as being premature.

The Wisconsin Legislature indefinitely postponed the bill for the removal of the Capital to Milwaukie, 57 to 36.

New Hampshire Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Later returns say 147 towns, over two thirds of the State, indicate that Stearns is probably elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Legislature is Republican with a majority reduced from last year.

New York Gold Excitement.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement in the gold market to day, has been without parallel since September last. The intensity of some gold dealers assumed a shape of mania, the equal of which was never before witnessed. In the room, the fluctuations were unusually frequent. Dealers recorded nearly one hundred changes during the day. The scene was almost indescribable. Everywhere in financial and commercial circles the gold question was the great topic of conversation, as it continued its downward course. It was felt through all the ramifications of business. The excitement was intensified by all manners of rumors from Washington, which caused repeated fluctuations in price. The decline of gold had a tendency to further unsettle business in mercantile circles, and weaken prices. This was particularly applicable to the department of dry goods.

Miscellaneous

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The number of hogs packed in this city for the present season is 290,336, average weight 226

ALBANY, March 8.—The Senate bill abolishing the contract system on canals passed to a third reading in the Assembly

CHICAGO, March 8.—Later information from the Red River region does not confirm the story of the shooting of Burton and others. Goulay, the scout, was tried and sentenced to be executed, and was taken out to be executed, but it is believed that he is still alive. Burton is yet alive but a prisoner.

ROCHESTER, March 8.—John Notes, Democrat, was elected Mayor, yesterday, by a majority of 400. The Republicans elect a majority of the Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—At the Camden election yesterday, the Republicans elected their Mayor and every other officer except two Councilmen in the middle ward.

BY THE CABLES

LONDON, March 9.—The *Post* says it applauds the funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell.

The *Times* denounces the Captain of the *Virginius* for proceeding after the vessel was in close proximity with us, positively asserting the damage sustained by the latter.

PARIS, March 9.—The *Moniteur* this morning publishes a violent letter from Rochefort and other political prisoners.

A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a Society called Friends of Order. Several hundred people assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the recent rioting and the order in Paris.

At a political banquet last night, Ollivier made a remarkable speech. He urged all political parties to give the Ministry their assistance and advice, and not keep aloof because of the errors that had been or might be committed by the Ministry. He closed with the prediction that in spite of difficulties and accidents unforeseen, the Ministry would succeed.

Eight hundred members to-day formed in line and with a large banner at their head, marched through the streets to the public square, where they halted and sang the Marseillaise Hymn, after which they quietly dispersed. The police made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

The religious organs have advices from Rome which represent that the Pope, in response to a request of the great majority of the bishops, had distributed among the members of the Council, a scheme proposing the definition of the dogma of infallibility with a notice that suggestions of the fathers on the same will be received until the 1st of April. Dispatches from other sources add that in consequence of the introduction of this scheme the French Government has made a demand on the Papal Court that a special envoy from France shall be permitted to assist at the Council, and that Cardinal Antonelli has acknowledged the receipt of this demand, and promises to answer in a few days. The Ultra Montane journals, *La Monde*, states positively that the Pope has requested the Ecumenical Council to fix on a definition of personal infallibility within a week.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Austrian Government has authorized Von Le Derer, its Minister at Washington, to represent Austria at the conference suggested by President Grant for the better protection of ocean telegraph cables.

MADRID, March 8.—Admiral Topete continues a member of the Cabinet.

The Cortes has authorized the prosecution of the Bishop of Santiago.

Several Deputies to day endeavored to bring the question of the monarchy before the Cortes. It was adopted

BOSTON, March, 8.—Private cable dispatches from Edward L. Burlingame, dated St. Petersburg March 8, say he will leave Hamburg on the 6th of April with his father's remains.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Charles Rogers was arrested by officer Gaskin for an attempt at burglary yesterday. At an early hour this morning the prisoners were brought out of their cells and the prison keeper, Mr. Cohen, having occasion to go up into the police court room, left the key in the door leading from the prison to the court room. Rogers waited till Cohen came back and seeing the key still in the door, went up the stairs through the court room and escaped

From Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The district burnt over a few weeks ago is now covered with new structures nearly finished. Strong efforts are making among Republicans to secure the removal of Matthew Gallup, Receiver at the Los Angeles Land Office. Immigrants continue to arrive from the Southern States. Residents of the proposed new county of Anaheim are gleeful over the prospect of securing a division of the new county. They will be warmly in favor of a railroad to San Diego. Travel through Los Angeles for the mines in the coast range is notably increasing. Efforts are making by Episcopalians to have a new diocese created, with a missionary bishop at Los Angeles

NEVADA

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 9.—Johnny Taylor's great race against time, will take place Sunday next over the Carson City track.

The Bonfanti ballet troupe left here for San Francisco last night.

Mr. Cullom's Utah Bill.

(From the N. Y. ...)

Had all other hope of crushing polygamy failed, the scheme of the House Committee on Territories, the scheme of the sword, should even then be opposed to the gravest objections. The enormous ... of a Federal, especially when levied on a ... 100,000 strong, having a good militia organization, well posted for defence, and inspired by religious fanaticism, should alone lead us to look before we leap into so serious an undertaking

But, as a fact, we are not yet driven to this necessity. It was only the other day, comparatively, that Utah, once as remote and secluded from our people as the Sandwich Islands, was opened to "Gentile" civilization. If that civilization has anything of the all-conquering power we claim for it, surely it may be trusted to contend with the monstrosities of Utah. The Pacific Railroad should prove, and we believe will prove, a mighty lever for the overthrow of Mormondom.

Besides, it must be remembered that polygamy, though practiced by many Mormons, is neither practiced nor preached by all. Some of them declare it to be "a curse"—as, poor fellows, with as many wives as Kimball or Young, we should fancy they might find it. Polygamy was not originally a Mormon doctrine, on the contrary, the "Book of Mormon" expressly pronounces a curse on its advocates, while the "Doctrines and Cov

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 1 1870

San Juan Island Again

In the debate in the Senate last April on the San Juan question Senator Howard of Michigan delivered a powerful speech in favor of maintaining the rights of the United States in respect to that island The speech was delivered in Executive session, and is now for the first time published, the injunction of secrecy having been removed Senator Howard presents a clear statement of the whole controversy and shows that he has mastered the subject thoroughly He takes the ground that the island undoubtedly belongs to the United States, and that no such thing as giving it up should be thought of So clear is our title that he would not even refer the case to arbitration Holding that arbitration is a mode of settlement which should not be employed in any question arising out of the foreign relations of the United States, he argues that least of all should a question of territorial limits be settled by arbitration On this point we quote

I know of no precedent of the kind in our history or that of other countries Such a mode of settlement, although not perhaps prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, is yet open to great objection. It disturbs and disappoints and the American citizen who has become a settler has invested his means on the faith of the Government, and who is unwilling to renounce his allegiance to his country and to be transferred to another. This island began to be settled by our people as early as 1850 or 1851 In 1852 it was, by the laws of Oregon Territory included in one of its counties Territorial taxes were levied and collected there It was after this occupancy by our citizens that the Hudson Bay Company intruded upon the island and inaugurated this dispute while our people were settling upon it

Senator Howard's argument was against referring the case to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation He would not place the honor and the rights of our country in the hands of a temporary head of a feeble State. Of Great Britain's claim he said

I cannot agree that because we have rejected the *Alabama* claims treaty we are called upon to relieve British mortification at that act by gracefully letting England have her way in Puget Sound. My reading and observation have made me too well acquainted with the great historic truth of her diplomacy, that she is more practised in evading treaties than any other civilized nation I cannot forget that after the settlement of the northeastern boundary question it turned out from maps and other evidence in her own possession but never made known to us, that her whole claim was groundless and her whole conduct little better than blunder.

The speech concludes with the following vigorous paragraph

It is time that that Government should understand that the people of the United States are no longer to be trifled with; that treaties made with that people must be kept; that we are able, willing, determined, that the faith of England given to us to her treaties shall be kept. I say it without boasting, but she knows and we know that we have it in our power easily to compel her to do justice. Why, then, omit to warn her to surrender her usurped occupation of this island? Why permit the "joint occupation" agreed upon by General Scott in 1859 to endure longer? It may be replied, it will be followed by war. I do not believe it. But should she choose to say should she lift her weapon in attempting to enforce her claim, we must accept the issue. We must then reckon with her bill to bill, we must then mark down the future boundaries of this country with the point of the sword.

Nothing can be more certain than that the United States will never relinquish its claim to San Juan Island. This "joint occupation" by military forces, for which on our side there is no warrant in law, has continued for more than ten years, and Senator Howard is certainly right in declaring that it should not endure longer.

Unprofitable Political Investments

In the thunderclaps which the petty politicians of the Democratic party are firing off so furiously at the Chinese, there is a recoil which those who are operating the piece are beginning to discover is likely to do them great mischief. They are finding it not unlike the musket of Hudibras, which often knocked its owner over.

For the purpose of playing on the prejudices of the unthinking they have kept up an incessant clank on what they call the "Chinese question." This they have run into such frenzy as to disgust very many intelligent men of their own party, whose political scruples tell them they will not be able to secure so long as they pursue a course at once so illiberal, demagogical and absurd.

Elsewhere the party is in a similar predicament in regard to the tariff In Pennsylvania, for instance, the Democrats are thorough protectionists. The Democratic members of Congress from that State have recently been speaking and voting in favor of free trade, and their constituents are calling them to a reckoning. A protest signed by a large number of iron workers, who are well known and leading Democrats, has been prepared and a copy sent to each of the Pennsylvania Democratic in of the House of Representatives, who voted against protection. The signers of this protest declare that, "as Democrats they are at loss to understand the motives of the Democratic members of Congress and the larger portion of the Democratic press in joining the free-trade party," and and state that if this policy is to be adopted they "must look forward to blowing out their furnaces," and that American manufactures of all kinds must suffer great depression.

Here is an argument which large numbers of Democrats can understand. It is an argument which touches them in a way to make them feel its force. They are not ready to sacrifice their own prosperity and the prosperity of the country to a party idea, and if Democratic Congressmen continue to advocate free trade many of them may as well begin to prepare for private life

Thus the politicians who are trying to play the demagogue on these subjects are missing their object. For every voter won to their ranks by such absurd appeals on the "Chinese question" as those of Col Chapman they lose support among the intelligent enterprising and fair minded portion of their party. So by clamoring for free trade they gain nothing for their party to compensate for the loss they suffer by taking such a course. And before they get through with these things they will clearly discover that as political investments they are decidedly unprofitable

The New Hampshire Election

The Republicans of New Hampshire elect their State ticket by a clear majority over all other tickets in the field, and secure a great majority in the Legislature This result, under the circumstances is very gratifying There were four tickets, viz The Republican, the Democratic the Temperance and the Labor Reform The Temperance party was started with the idea of forcing the Republicans to take a position on the question of prohibition in advance of public sentiment, and it was hoped that this movement would defeat the Republicans in the election then approaching As another movement to draw off votes from the Republicans the "Labor Reform party was started Democrats ought to be glad at it, though this again attempt to divide the party by such cliques will not be productive of much harm, the last thing classes and to prejudice them against Republican measure All the devices have failed Workingmen in New Hampshire adhere to the Republican party as most worthy of their confidence and reject the bad advice of demagogues who would lead them into folly and disaster It is proved by the New Hampshire election that the croaking so commonly heard about the tyranny of bondholders and the oppression of the laboring classes emanates entirely from unscrupulous politicians and not from the people The people do not know that they are oppressed and will not believe the politicians who try to persuade them that they are wearing the chains of a galling tyranny A similar fate awaits similar demagogical movements in Oregon

Editorial Notes

The *Herald* publishes a rumor to the effect that in a certain contingency the editor of the OREGONIAN will retire from his present position Neither the editor nor the proprietor of the OREGONIAN is aware of any circumstance which points to such a probability But there are rumors that the editor of another paper may retire ere very long It is whispered in Democratic circles that the "playing out process" which has been fatal in the case of so many connected with the same paper heretofore, is again going on fast

Congressman Smith is playing the role of Horatio Seymour,—"Your candidate I cannot be" etc It will be remembered that two years ago he did a similar thing At a time when his party was not sanguine of success he wrote from the East that he would not be a candidate for Congress yet he returned, and, when he thought he saw a fair chance of election, crowded all others off the track Is he playing the same game again The reverend gentleman is shrewd and unscrupulous and may yet defeat all rivals in his party for the nomination

The New York *World* continues its fierce onslaughts on the Tammany Ring Among the many frauds and crimes which it attributes to the Ring, it accuses it of having "put up Judges in our way Court Houses to sell injustice *for a price*" If one half of the charges made by the *World* are true, the Democratic party of New York is the most corrupt organization ever known And it will be remembered that the New York Democracy rule the whole Democratic party of the country. "The thieves of the Rung" is now the mildest term the *World* uses to designate the reigning dynasty of the party.

Reviews of the telegraphic dispatches no doubt have frequently noticed that many of the dispatches are often unnecessarily prolix and some of them quite unimportant Since making an addition to the editorial force of this paper a new method has been adopted in preparing the dispatches for publication. Some of them are re-written and thus pruned of unnecessary verbiage, others which contain nothing of interest, or furnish no information suited to the wants of Oregon readers, are excluded entirely, and the whole are prepared with a view of presenting *all* the news in the least possible space, and in the most intelligible form Readers may rely upon it, however, that nothing will be excluded which can be of interest to them, and that the sense and meaning of the dispatches will in no case be altered. We are forced to take this method with the dispatches in order to make room for other interesting matter, and trust that our readers will be satisfied with it as a substantial improvement

The Oregon City *Enterprise* is much distressed about a saloon in this city where "negroes, Chinese and the lower class of white men" congregate, and attributes the existence of this saloon to the fifteenth amendment. "If any person," says the *Enterprise*, "has a desire to be horrified by a picture of the future of this sinking country, they can have it by visiting this place." Now while such places are bad enough to fully justify the horror of the *Enterprise*, we would remind that paper that they are not now seen for the first time. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of them in the great Democratic city of New York. They have been flourishing there for many years, and their number has steadily increased as the Democratic majority of the city has grown larger It is well known that the "lower class of whites" who frequent the one in this city are mostly Democrats. Is it the fifteenth amendment that forces them into such associations? It would appear that the *Enterprise* thinks so If it will do that paper any good we promise to favor an amendment to keep them out of all such places

The opposition of the Democracy to land grants, as developed in the Senate on the debate upon the Portland and Astoria railroad bill, has attracted wide attention. The New York *Times* says the debate on this bill "possesses significance from the fact that it is almost the first definite party opposition which a measure of this character has evoked The Republican members voted for it in a body at least thirty-four of them who were present, while, of the seven Democrats present, all voted in the negative. The politicians at Washington are inclined to attribute this action on the part of the Democrats not so much to a feeling of hostility to the road as to a defined policy which has been set down on the subject of these land grants by the Democracy" This view as to Democratic policy is undoubtedly correct The question for the people of Oregon is, will they sustain a party that has declared for a policy so hostile to the material interests of our State? Are we to have national and and sympathy in our efforts to build up our State into a prosperous commonwealth, or are we to sacrifice these advantages by allowing the Democracy to triumph?

CURRENT NOTES

A Kansas paper says of a drunken fight, in which one man was stabbed and two others shot, "No one for how despicable the affair was very elected"

Thus the car of progress is westward The Emperor of Austria has given the Mikado of Japan a state forte and the Mikado is taking lessons of the wife of the British Minister

A New Jersey farmer lately sent the following note to one of the Congressmen from that State "Dear Sir Please send me a copy of the Agricultural report and then abolish the franking privilege"

Demas Barnes, the Brooklyn Democratic Congressman, says that twelve years of Democratic rule has raised city taxes in Brooklyn from $400,000 to $6 000 000, and in New York from $5 000 000 to $26 000 000

Buffalo recently lost its oldest inhabitant by the death of Mrs Mary McCabe She was born in the parish of Kilmore county Monaghan Ireland, in 1767 and was therefore 11 years of age at the time of her death Her health was preserved to the last but eye sight was so good that she never used spectacles and she has attended mass every morning for years past

The Bible in the Schools

THE DECISION IN CINCINNATI BY JUDGE STORER IN THE SUPERIOR COURT ON THE BIBLE QUESTION

CINCINNATI Ohio Feb 8

The judges of the Superior Court have rendered their decision in the case involving the question of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools The decision was to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted to restrain the payment of certain moneys to the School Board and restraining the reading of the Bible and religious exercises should not be permitted in the schools Judge Hagan held that the provisions of the Constitution were against the religious feelings and worship that religion and morality are necessary to the government of the State and that it is a means to promote good citizenship and therefore the exclusion of all religious exercises in the public schools is contrary to the provisions of the Bill of Rights Both Storer recorded in these views, but the majority was made by Judge Hagan's opinion may be published

The first question is whether the court has power to hear the case Is it within the simple principle of equitable jurisprudence? In this class of cases it must be shown that the action of the Board were either done in the absence of authority or if they had authority that it was abused and is therefore unlawful and void The plaintiffs demand no affirmative relief nor is it a case for mandatory injunction The court therefore holds that of the cases within any principle of equitable jurisprudence they have the power to grant the relief

POWER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

The vital inquiry is, had the Board power to pass the resolutions complained of? Is its action prohibited? Has it the power been abused? Bloom vs Richards and McGetrick vs Wasson in which the Supreme Court held that no system of religion was part of the law of Ohio, have no application to the pleadings demand mandatory relief The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the Constitution of 1851 The seventh section of the Bill of Rights provides that religion, morality and knowledge, however being essential to good government it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship and to encourage schools and the means of instruction The Legislature has nowhere defined the purposes of the common schools, has not prescribed the text books, nor anything relating to the administration of the system It is claimed that to grant the relief would be to usurp the functions of the School Board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the periodical election of school trustees. But the Legislature has passed suitable laws, and the proposition assumes that the Board may do what the Legislature cannot do, so that we are remitted to the construction of the Constitution, for neither the Legislature nor the Board can determine this question

OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Considering these objections in order, we have the following propositions

First—These provisions of the Constitution tend to the homogeneity of the populations and contain the true philosophy of government.

Second—The State is not hostile to society and religion to God. They are therefore inseparable The State needs the bonds and salutation of religious teaching, but nothing more

Third—This appears from the legislation for the protection of religious worship

Fourth—The State uses both sects and schools as instrumentalities to secure its end

Fifth—It is the political value of religion morality and knowledge which the State proposes to secure, and it is only on this ground that taxation for the protection of religious worship and encouragement for instruction is justified Bonebrake vs Richards (48 Maine, 379) was a case in which it was held that laws are not unconstitutional because they violate conscience

Sixth—Section 2 article 6 of the Constitution simply provides that no sect or sects shall by law control any part of the school fund

Seventh—Bloom vs Richards and McGetrick vs. Wasson have no application in this case

Eighth—We have nothing to do with the consequences of a proper construction of the law The conscience must be subordinated to the public good, just as we surrender other natural rights for the same end.

Ninth—We are not to determine the religion, morality and knowledge intended by the Constitution

Tenth—If we forbid science, or art, or collective wisdom, law, in any sense, and make that worship a manifestation of our religious convictions, these resolutions would prohibit instructions therein

Eleventh—The pupils of the high schools read the Holy Bible with appropriate singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint, nor yet by children without parents, nor yet by those who are worse than orphans. Our common schools cannot be sectarianized, though it is a question whether it would not be better that they should be; but, in the view of the Constitution which we have taken, the resolutions are void. In other views of the resolutions it may be said that Christianity is the prevailing religion in the scale The moral sense of the people is controlled by it, and whatever is opposed undermines the moral support of the laws and corrupts the community. It is not claimed that the Bible does not teach all the virtues and graces that adorn private and public life

Finally, a thoughtful survey of our individual weakness and imperfection will certainly teach us to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and charity, and we shall the better labor for the elevation of our race, and spread truth and civilization on the earth The injunction must be made perpetual

OPINION OF JUDGE STORER

Judge Storer began by a brief statement of the case, making prominent the fact that the practice of reading the Bible in the schools began in the city fifty years ago and had continued ever since, but provisions had been made in this fund to excuse from that exercise any pupil whose parent or guardian desired it He continued

To this rule no offence was taken until 1869, when the School Board passed these resolutions The defendants justify this action of the School Board on the ground that many tax payers are not believers in the Bible, that the members of the Catholic Church do not believe that St James' version is correct and complete, and that others are, by disbelief, precluded by conscience from attending the schools * * *

Separated from all irrelevant matter, the propositions are Had the defendants in the exercise of their discretion, the legal right to declare that the Bible should not be read in the schools? If no such power existed may the Court restrain the Board? The provision of the Constitution recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being but gives no preference to sects. The protection it gives to religious worship, we may well conclude is not intended to apply to those who, like the Athenians worship the unknown God It is the Christian religion that is recognized by the Constitution The Legislature sustained this view by exempting the family Bible from execution, by providing that each apprentice shall be provided with one, that a Bible shall be in the hands of every inmate of a jail, penitentiary and reformatory institution All this is at the public expense, and it is now claimed that the Bible cannot be read in the common schools Nay, more, our halls of legislation and our Courts of justice are supplied with copies of the Bible and it is only from the common schools that it is sought to be expelled thus making them the only exception to the general recognition of the Bible as the exponent of morality and religion The lowest view we can take of the religion contemplated and recognized by the Constitution is that which acknowledges a Supreme Being not a creature of the imagination but as revealed in our consciences and the worship of that Being We conclude that the revealed religion of the Bible is that which is meant by the Constitution and has been recognized by the Constitution and the legislation of the General Assembly Does other ground can blasphemy be made criminal

The defendants claim that the injunction refused to limit the bill of rights means Punishment of the sense of right and wrong, and that the only refuge is meant by that instrument is written in human nature But by this rule there would be no standard and every man would be a law unto himself The strife of opinion would be endless Both and true religion if the country would be legislation on individual caprice We do not admit the assertion that the Bible leads to sectarianism this is the work of man, not of God The Scriptures teach us we read of a divine origin but the human lessons are different We learn from the Bible to forgive injuries not to join the profoundest systems of human philosophy As Sumner it teaches immortality cannot teach exclusiveness

The reading of the Bible is not an act of worship The lessons which are naturally there extending to create the mind and soul and heart Its only object is to plant the seed and give wholesome lessons in moral positude No religious test is required no act of worship no sectarianism These resolutions are a sweeping edict and leave the pupils not only with at a hope, but without a God Not even natural religion may be right if a pupil asks about his origin he may be referred to geology but not to Genesis If one asks why the Sabbath is observed the teacher must ask permission of the Board of Education before the pupil can be told that we have a complete jurisdiction that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction and that the decision of the Court is null and void and the injunction must be made perpetual

Judge Taft delivered a dissenting opinion holding that the Board had acted within its legal powers

OREGON

A Congressional Temperance Society has been organized at Lafayette

Mr Bell has gone east on a visit

The Rev Mr Bell Thompson of Oregon City has returned from surveying the Nez Perces reservation and will start an irrigating ditch of 8 miles length there on work

The Multnomah Rifles furnished the following guard for the Penitentiary Were received from Sheriff Lownsdale to Sheriff Hamblet County Jail Jan 1 1870 Were received from Sheriff Hamblet to Sheriff Lownsdale Jan 1 1870 During the month of January 1870 Clerk issued six and during February three arraignments

The Salem Statesman says It is the intention of Dr Hayt and Carpenter to commence operations on their Hospital building, a short distance northeast of Salem immediately The material is all on the ground and as soon as the weather settles a building 100x25 two stories high, will be announced Those two gentlemen have secured fifteen acres for it and have let a contract to Mr Myrtle for $7000 lots to be ready for the first floor Sheridan for $1500 in April and for the second floor in January 1871 Clerk issued six and during February three arraignments

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The Washington correspondent of the Eugene *Journal*, writing Jan 11th, makes the following reference to Oregonians at the east Senator Corbett and wife left here last Friday night, to visit Mrs Corbett's mother, who is lying very ill, at her home in Pennsylvania, visiting Judge Williams' daughter, who is afflicted with a severe spell of sickness Mr Chaplin Receiver of the Land Office at La Grande, left here for New York yesterday and expects to be in Oregon before the first of April Messrs Olney Gaston, Dowell, and D P Thompson, are here

The land on which the old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, now stands, is offered on lease for sixty three years The church was 100 hundred years old on the 25th day of May last and now it is to be demolished

The villagers of Baldwinsville Long Island, have manufactured effigies of the Mormon bishops and elders and hung them in trees adjoining the railroad track so that all can see them

C. H. MACK,

DENTIST.

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor First and Alder Streets

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is especially invited

Nitrous Oxide for the painless extraction of Teeth

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, "better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest" fe23dawtf

NEW TO-DAY.

A Grand Excursion!

TO VANCOUVER.

THE PORTLAND HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, EMMET GUARD AND FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

Have chartered the

STEAMER JULIA.

OF THEY O S N CO AND PROPOSE TO MAKE a Pleasure Trip to Vancouver and back on the

17th of March next.

They will march through the streets of Portland before leaving and when they return

The band will furnish the Dancing Music

The JULIA will leave the foot of Washington street at 8 o'clock A M and returning will leave Vancouver at 2 o'clock P M for Portland All who wish to have a good time are invited

THE PORTLAND BRASS BAND is engaged for the occasion

mr1dtd By Order of the Day President of the Day

A. TAYLOR'S STAGE LINE.

(Formerly J Q Jamison's)

Carrying U. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express from

Portland to Hillsboro, Forest Grove Lafayette and McMinnville

LEAVES THE FASHION STABLES and the American Exchange Hotel on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 o'clock A M, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays Passengers booked and Freight received at the Office of the American Exchange Hotel mar6dtf L P W QUIMBY Agent.

Jackson Wagons!

I SHALL HEREAFTER KEEP ON HAND A FULL supply of the above well known Wagons, both Iron Axles and Skein or Thimble Steels, warranted to be made of the best materials and to stand in any climate I shall continue to manufacture Wagons Carriages etc etc Reference—President Bills, of Portland Dray & Hack Co Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere H H JUDKINS,

mr1dtawtf Corner Front and Jefferson Sts Portland

Notice.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WORKINGMEN'S Joint Stock Association of Portland Oregon are hereby notified to pay their assessments now due over before Monday March 14 1870

By order of the Board of Directors

G I MILES President

WM BRYAN Secretary mr10dtf

Retail Dealers Protective Union

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING THIS (THURSday) Evening A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be attended to

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

GARDEN, FLOWER, GRASS and CLOVER

SEEDS!

WARRANTED FRESH and for sale by

JOHN O'CONNOR,

S E Corner First and Stark streets

Portland Oregon

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SEED POTATOES,

EARLY ROSE & EARLY GOODRICH

THE ABOVE ARE OF OREGON GROWTH AND are the favorites in the market

FOR SALE BY

JOHN O'CONNOR,

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PORTLAND OREGON dawtf

J. B. CONGLE,

96 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

Sole Agent for Knapp Burrell & Co's

SADDLERY AND HARDWARE,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

for

P. P. RUSSELL, Attorney at Law, Notary Public

RUSSELL & FERRY,

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENTS,

OFFICE—Corner First and Washington Sts., Portland, Oregon. fe22 dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES for sale by

H W CORBETT & CO

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Amusements.

ORO FINO THEATER

Lessees Messrs BAILEY & MILLER
Manager F. M. BATES
Treasurer C. A. C. MILLER
Stage Manager DAN ROBBINS
Scenic Artiste J. BESTOR

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE

Wonderful Gregorys

EVERYTHING NEW TO NIGHT!

Performed by the Gregorys at Hallowell

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD!

Introducing many original and laughable features of the farce

SPIRAL PYRAMID GLOBE ASCENT

By all the Company including the Children of the Theatre

ENTIRELY NEW TRAPEZE ACTS

REMEMBER,

We will positively for the LAST TIME IN PORTLAND the Gregorys

WEDNESDAY EVENG, MARCH 9, 1870

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MLLE GERTRUDE.

Wednesday Afternoon at 2 o'clock,

For which GREGORY MAKES HIS FAREWELL APPEARANCE

Early Doors open at 1 Performance to Commence at 2 PM

Tenth Annual Ball

THE PORTLAND

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

WILL GIVE A

Grand Civic and Military

DRESS BALL!

AT THE

WASHINGTON GUARD ARMORY

On Thursday Evening March 17, 1870

Committee of Arrangements:

T RODGERS, JAMES CARROL, A MALLON, JAS WILSON — FRANK GATENS, W P BURKE, THOS BRANNAN, P MARTIN.

Reception Committee:

FRANK GATENS, D CAVANAUGH — JOHN MORGAN, A MALLON

Floor Managers:

E CAHALIN, R SINNOTT, T RODGERS — JOHN BRADY, M GIBBON, CHAS M LAUGHLIN

TICKETS $3 50

mar1dtd

FIRST ANNUAL GRAND BALL!

To be given for the benefit of the

CONG. AHABAI SHALOME

AT THE

PHILHARMONIC HALL,

On the evening of

MARCH 17th, 1870.

Committee of Arrangements:

R LYON, P LEVIN, S L STONE, H. WOLFF

Reception Committee:

F S OSTHEIM, JACOB MAYER, S M LYON, S HARRIS

Floor Managers:

JULIUS STERN, J KAHN, J BACHMAN, I LEVIN

MUSIC BY THE 3D INFANTRY BAND

Tickets $5 00 to be had of the Committees fe26dtd

W WEATHERFORD J W WEATHERFORD

WEATHERFORD & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, WINDOW GLASS ETC,

OFFER FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES a well selected Stock of Drugs Paints Oils, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries and Perfumery Goods, with an assorted Stock of FANCY GOODS, TOILET SOAPS and PERFUMERY

Dealers and Consumers may find it to their interest to call on

WEATHERFORD & CO.,

139 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

240 acres choice Land on Lake Union, within 9 miles of Seattle;

80 acres on Lake Washington, within 3 miles of Seattle,

1280 acres on Lake Washington, located at different points, within 3 to 5 miles of Seattle.

A large portion of the above Lands were selected seven years ago, and are choice places

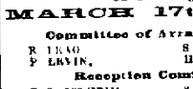
RUSSELL & FERRY,

mr5dtm Real Estate Agents, Portland.

H. SINSHEIMER,

CORNER SALMON AND FRONT STS.,

PORTLAND OREGON



AGENT FOR THE SALE of the Celebrated JENNY & SON PIANO, Which are pronounced by the National Pianoforte Association after a thorough trial in their Rooms with the first manufacturers of this country the

BEST PIANO IN AMERICA!

Also Agents for MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS Keep constantly on hand all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS which I import direct from Europe and will sell at the Trade at less than San Francisco prices

Pianos Tuned Repaired and Rented fe26dawtf

HIMES & DALY,

94 FRONT ST. PRINT 94 FRONT ST.

Books Job Bill Heads Letter Heads Cards Circulars Pamphlets Drafts and Law Blanks of all Kinds Checks Orders Receipts Labels Blank Books made to order Ruling and Binding

E CHEADLE Albany — R CHEADLE San Francisco

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS DESIRING A

MARKET FOR THEIR PRODUCE:

R. CHEADLE SAN FRANCISCO will receive for sale all kinds of Fruit Country Produce Commission Merchandise Returns

L CHEADLE, ALBANY OREGON will attend to filling all orders that may be left with him for that place

Cash Advances made on Consignments

CHEADLE & CO

Cor. Front & Morrison Sts Levee Side

GOODS AT A BARGAIN,

Either at L Cheadle's Albany or R Cheadle's Portland

N B—Market for Grain Care R CHEADLE & CO Market Block Portland

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

I AM EXECUTING IN TIME TO BE PLANTED the following

Elm, Linden, and other Shade Trees;

Marshal Niel and other Monthly Roses;

Hyacinths and Lily Auratum and other choice Bulbs;

and a variety of

Fine Shrubbery and Herbaceous Perennial Flower Roots, Trees &c

Notice will be given when they are received

fe26dtf L W MORGAN

ROPE OF ALL SIZES, for sale by

H W CORBETT & CO.

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Ocean Steamers.

North Pacific Transportation Co

FOR

San Francisco, Direct,

STEAMER

MOSES TAYLOR,

WM MEADE Master

Will leave Ogden's Wharf for the above port

THURSDAY, MARCH 10 1870

At 6 o'clock P M

For Victoria, B. C.,

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE

STELLACOOM & OLYMPIA

STEAMER

CALIFORNIA

A L ROGERS Commander

Will leave Quaife's Wharf for the above ports

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870,

At 6 o'clock P M

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company No 9 Front street

GEO W WEIDLER Agent

JACOB STITZEL JAMES P UPTON

STITZEL & UPTON.

Real Estate Brokers,

Cor FRONT & WASHINGTON Sts

PORTLAND OREGON

GENERAL LAND AGENCY - OREGON

ESTABLISHED JULY 1868

Have for sale Lots 1 and 2 Block 193 corner Sixth and College streets

For sale three desirable Building Lots on Park and Montgomery Lots 3 and 4 in Block 229

For sale by Stitzel & Upton a fine Building Lot on corner Ninth and Block streets price $1,000

For sale by Stitzel & Upton, corner Burnside and Washington streets, a large amount of Business Property in First and Second First streets, will pay a good interest on the investment

Choice Homestead Property for sale Situated in one of the best localities in the city Apply to Stitzel & Upton corner Front and Washington streets

EAST PORTLAND—For Sale A large and nice East Portland property in Blocks and Lots Apply to Stitzel & Upton, Real Estate Brokers

A large amount of Land adjoining the town of East Portland in the acre

FARMING LAND—Washington county—For sale 16 miles west 120 rolling and fine tract of land containing 320 acres 100 acres under cultivation the balance well timbered land claim price $3500 Apply to Stitzel & Upton Agents

For sale 12 miles from Portland 210 acres not fine prairie 150 fairly improved balance timber and rolling 25 acres into cultivated price $6000

160 acres Timber land for sale near Forest Grove good barn and house well watered other improvements price $800 Apply to Stitzel & Upton

800 acres land in Washington county 20 miles from Portland 320 acres of choice prairie land the balance nearly all under fence Good house and barn one of the best farms in the State Price $12 per acre Apply to Stitzel & Upton Real Estate Brokers

160 acres of choice prairie and timber land 3 miles below Portland in the Willamette river, the L. D. Potter farm, containing 320 acres, 120 acres of choice bottom land. Price $16 per acre Apply to Stitzel & Upton Agents

80 acre tract for sale only 3 miles below Portland on the Willamette river Parties desirous of procuring a good home should note the easy terms on which the same can be had Apply to Stitzel & Upton

wooden and Willow WARE,

BY EDWARD JAMES,

FROM NEW YORK

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING A FINE ASSORTMENT of the above goods consisting partly of

Tubs, Pails, Well Buckets, Half Bushel Measures, Butter Pails, Butter Molds, Butter Bowls — Chopping Trays, Roll Pins, Towel Rollers, Wash Boards — Street Brooms, Spice Boxes, Wire Sieves, Knife Trays, Market Clothes Baskets

ALSO,

Door Mats, Cotton and Jute Rope — Clothes Lines, Cotton and Jute Mops

Cotton Flax and Hemp Twine

We call the attention of Dealers to these goods selected especially for this market and for sale at reduced rates by

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.,

131 FRONT STREET,

fe23 PORTLAND, OREGON dawlm

GEO. L. STORY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

ETC., ETC.,

No. 48 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON

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NEW CANDY MANUFACTORY!

ALISKY & HEGELE

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR PATRONS AND the MERCHANTS through the country that they have commenced the manufacture of all kinds of

FRENCH & AMERICAN CANDIES.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock and prices

PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY

No 107 First Street (opposite Post Office)

dll PORTLAND OREGON

Retrenchment!

THE NUMBER OF GROCERY STORES IN PORTland is altogether too large, and will not average three to each square in the city, yet we believe they make a total of over two hundred, and eighty men are constantly coming to this city, and will average to each thousand people Estimate the profit per man at 10 dollars per day for each store and you have 800 dollars per day making net full $2 000 annually to pay rent on This is why the grocery men must make their profits per cent or shut up shop

Now we can supply these stores with groceries at a rate of twenty two and one half per cent less than the present rates, by which we can save to the consumer $2 000 per day, or $600 000 per year, which we shall divide with them (and make money) $267 000 divided among the people will save them per cent on their purchases, and will materially encourage trade

ATWAN & CO

PORTABLE GAS MACHINE!

MARKS GAS

Cheap, Brilliant, Clear

I AM NOW THE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF the Portable Gas Machine for Portland and vicinity and WARRANT EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY ME TO GIVE SATISFACTION in every particular Those wishing to purchase will please call at my office in Portland or leave their address at

Cor. Front & Morrison Sts Levee Side

I am also agent for the sale of Gas Fixtures and make the latest improvements in Gas Burners

J J MILLER

fe23dtf Portland Oregon

Guardian's Sale

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE Court of Multnomah county Oregon made at the February Term 1870 of said Court I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the house of Joseph Lake in Multnomah county Oregon on the 5th day of March 1870 at 10 o'clock A M the following described Real Estate belonging to the estate of Joseph Lake deceased, to wit

The undivided one half of the following described tract of land situated in Multnomah county Oregon to wit

Commencing at the Southeast corner of the Donation Land Claim of Joseph Lake and Wife in Township 1 North of Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian in Oregon and running thence West 80 chains thence North 80 chains thence East 80 chains thence South 80 chains to the place of beginning containing 640 acres of land more or less

JACOB STITZEL

Guardian of the Estate of Joseph Lake deceased

fe26td

P. VAN FRIDACH,

FRENCH MILLINERY & DRY GOODS

STORE,

No 108 FIRST STREET

Opposite the Post Office dlf

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Sale Days Wednesday and Saturday

Office with A. J. HARDESON, Auctioneer

At Private Sale,

REAL ESTATE IN PORTLAND AND VICINITY CITY AND COUNTY WARRANTS

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMING LANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

STEAM SAW MILL PROPERTY

STOCK RANGE LANDS

FIRST CLASS CITY RESIDENCES

STORES AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

Also GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

GUARDIAN SALE

ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870

At 10 o'clock A M

A B RICHARDSON,

Auctioneer

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

Groceries, Furniture,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

I will sell at my Auction Sale Room

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Engravings,

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS

WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION

ALSO

GRAVES' PATENT DEADENING COUNTY ELECTION DOCKETS

ALSO

50 reams CLOTHES ROPE

50 reams MARKET

CHAIRS FOR CHURCHES

ALSO

100 bbl bbls DRIED PEACHES

100 bbl bbls DRIED APPLES

ALSO

100 cases CRACKED WHEAT

100 cases GREEN PEAS

ALSO

100 bxs WASHING SODA

100 bxs C. C. SOAP

ALSO

100 bbl bbls SUGAR

Also FURNITURE

A. B. RICHARDSON,

THE SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF

SILK & CASSIMERE HATS

Will be introduced at the

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 12

We also call attention to the large and elegant stock which have arrived for the Spring Trade which are the BIRDS EYE HAT, THE BIRDS EYE NATTY HAT and THE NONPAREIL HAT

The grade is not now established

Adjourn

Travelers Going to Eastern

Will find the

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

In connection with

CENTRAL & UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE ONLY RELIABLE

Line

between

San Francisco and Chicago

The Finest Parlor Sleeping Cars

In the United States are run on this Route

WHEN PURCHASING TICKETS TO OR FROM the East be sure and call at the Office of

R. B. Ogden Agent

to call for them via ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Trains connect at Chicago with the

RUGH RIDDLE

Gen'l Supt Chicago — Gen'l Ticket Agent

ja17d2ptf

TO THE TRADE

NEW YORK

IN VIEW OF THE ILLEGITIMATE IMPORTATION by parties on the Pacific Coast, of the Famous Ale Agent for the United States is prepared to supply purchasers of the same throughout the country himself may receive early goods by the thereby protect other dealers against imposition and in future I have made arrangements

MESSRS.

The Daily Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10 1870

CITY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS—Wednesday evening March 9th 1870 Council met in the Mayor's Office pursuant to adjournment Present—Councilmen Wm Beck Brier Reese Hopkins, Lewis Moffit and Lownsdale Absent—Councilman Ripley

H L Hoyt asked permission to move certain streets in the removal of a building which was granted with the usual restriction

S D Smith asked permission to close certain streets in building which was granted

A petition from D W Williams and others asking for the establishment of a grade and the improvement of West Park Street between Salmon and Yamhill streets was referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Property

A remonstrance to the proposed change of grade on Eleventh Street was received and referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Property

Applications for a reduction of or abatement of taxes upon various representations were made by H J Barrell, John Donovan J C Van Rensellaer, and J F McCoy, all of which were referred to the Ways and Means Committee

Resolution Engine Company No 4 petitioned the Council for pecuniary aid to a fireman Mr H Mehlhen, who was injured on the night of the fire, corner of First and Washington streets which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

A remonstrance to the improvement of Taylor Street between Fourth and Seventh streets was received and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Messrs. Lloyd Brooke, E D Shattuck and J C Carson, viewers appointed to view and report upon the extension of North Third street report upon damages to portions of the street, and benefits to adjacent premises to the amount of $200 to certain other premises as follows: to lot 1, block 30, $55 56 each; lot 4 block 30, $44 44, lot 2, block 50 $55 C lot 4 block 30, $44 44. The report was received and the viewers discharged from further consideration on Streets and Public Property

The matter of the disposal of certain notes and mortgages held by the city, obtained of the United States for the block upon which the Custom House and Post Office building is being erected was referred back to the Committee on Health and Police.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of parties as follows, in payment of claims against the city:

J Pfundhardt, $11 50, C H Myers $63 57 Bushrod Butler $15, Donneberg & Barrett $10 98, J B Dougle & Co, $6 J H Brown, $10, J B Stanley, $4, *Oregon Herald*, $7 50, T P Von & Co, $1, Emil Lowenstein & Co $24 75, Brooke, E D Shattuck, J C Carson two days each as viewers, $4 per day, $24 each, two days each as viewers, $4 per day, $24 each, two days each as viewers, $4 per day, $24 each,

ISION IN U. S. CIRCUIT COURT IN RAILWAY SUIT.

ERSON HAS A RIGHT TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY BY RCHASE OR GIFT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAIN RINING A SUIT IN THIS COURT CONCERNING THE AME—PLEAS TO BILL IN EQUITY, WHEN IN BAR, ND WHEN IN ABATEMENT—TWO OR MORE CAN- OT BE PLEADED, UNLESS, ETC.—A STOCKHOLD- ER OR CREDITOR OF A CORPORATION CANNOT AINTAIN A SUIT FOR AN INJURY TO THE CORPO- ATE RIGHTS, UNLESS IT APPEARS IN THE BILL HAT SUCH CORPORATION REFUSED TO TAKE PROPER MEASURES TO PROTECT SUCH INTEREST. N ALLEGATION THAT THE CORPORATION RE- USED TO BRING "THIS SUIT" NOT SUFFICIENT

U. S. Circuit Court—District of Oregon, Tues- y, March 8, 1870.

James B. Newby vs. The Oregon Central Rail ay Co., et al.—In equity.

This suit was brought to enjoin the defendants om using the name of the complainant's corpo- tion—The Oregon Central Railway Company— d particularly from issuing bonds in the name said corporation. It is alleged in the Bill that he complainant is the owner and holder of two of id corporation's bonds, of the denomination of ,000 each, and that for reasons stated in the ill, the use of such name by the defendants and e issuing of such bonds by them, do and will de- reciate the market value of complainant's bonds his damage not less than $1,000.

At the May term, 1869, the cause was heard on emurrer to the Bill. On the argument a cause f demurrer was assigned *ore tenus*:—"That it oes not appear from the Bill that the complain- nt's corporation had refused to institute this uit, and therefore it should have been brought n the name of said corporation."

On August 3d, 1869, the Court sustained the emurrer as above assigned, and decided that the omplainant's corporation must be made a party o the suit; and that if such corporation, after equest by the complainant, refuses to bring such uit, the latter may allege such refusal in his Bill, and make the corporation a party defendant.

Afterwards the complainant had leave to amend his Bill, which he did, by making his corporation party defendant thereto, and by alleging "that efore commencing *this suit* your orator requested aid said *defendant* corporation, whose bonds our orator holds and owns, as aforesaid, to bring his suit for his protection, and the said last named orporation refused so to do, and do still refuse to ake your orator aforesaid."

To the Bill as amended the natural persons ereof therein as defendants, demurred. The orporate name, is filed with the wrongful use of the orporate name, filed two pleas to distinct por- ions of the Bill and demurred to the remainder. The complainant's corporation made default.

On January 4, 1870, the defendants moved to ismiss the Bill under Equity Rule 38, because the complainant had not replied to the pleas, or set down the same, or the demurrers, for argu- ment. The motion was denied, because it did not appear that the complainant had notice of the filing of such pleas or demurrers, by entry in the order book, as prescribed in Equity Rule 4. After- wards, by consent of parties, the pleas and de- murrers were set down for argument on Feb- ruary.

On the argument, the cause was submitted on the part of the complainant with an admission as to the sufficiency of the second plea. The defend- ants filed a written brief in support of both pleas and demurrers.

Both pleas are voluminous and full of details, and are pleaded as pleas in abatement.

In effect, the first one alleges that the complain- ant is not the real owner of the two bonds men- tioned in the Bill, but that the same were merely transferred and delivered to him by a director of the corporation, for the sole purpose of enabling him to maintain this suit in this court, for the benefit of, or in behalf of such corporation.

If, notwithstanding the rhetorical exaggerations of this plea, it appears that the complainant has the legal title to, or interest in those bonds, then this plea is insufficient. They are payable to bearer and the title to them passes by delivery, unless the contrary is shown. The *motive* with which they were delivered to the complainant or the consideration of it is no difference in this re- spect. Parties have a clear right to become the owners, by bona fide real or personal, by purchase or gift, for the express purpose of maintaining a suit in this court concerning the same. In some of the cases there are some dicta to the contrary of this, but their authority has not been recognized. Admitting all that can be claimed for the plea, and probably more than ought to be, it only amounts to an allegation that the father of the complainant delivered him these bonds as a gift, with the mutual understanding or speculation that the latter would commence and maintain this suit at the owner thereof. In all this there was nothing illegal or immoral or fraudulent. It is no rule of law or public policy which re- quires the National Courts to discourage persons from bringing redress in the tribunals in every case where the constitution and laws fairly con- strued will permit it. This plea, I think, should be held insufficient.

The second plea alleges that it is not true that the complainant, before bringing this suit, request- ed him to bring the same for his protection; and also, that prior to the commencement thereof, such corporation did commence a suit in the Circuit Court for the county of Marion, to enjoin the defendants herein from using such corporate name and from issuing such bonds, and that such suit is still pending in said county and being pros- ecuted thereto in good faith, by said complainant's corporation.

Before disposing of this plea, I propose to call the attention to the impropriety of pleading double matter.

A plea, in equity is a special answer showing why the suit should be dismissed, delayed or barred, and that therefore the complainant ought not to have the answer of the defendant to the matters stated in the Bill. It may consist of matter dehors the Bill—new matter—then called a pure plea or of denials of some of the substantial matters set forth in the Bill (*Story's E. P.* 649, 651.) Two mat- ters of defence cannot be stated in one plea, nor should a plea contain various facts, unless they are all connected to a single point, which constitutes a single defence. Otherwise it is open to the charge of duplicity and multifariousness. (*Story's E. P.* 653 n.) Two pleas in a suit are never allowed, even in bar, except in a particular case, by leave of the Court first obtained, where great inconvenience might otherwise be sustained. A plea is not the only mode of defence to a suit in equity. It is only allowed for the purpose of enabling a defendant to make a defence upon some single point or matter, and thereby avoid the ex- pense, delay and inconvenience of answering the Bill in detail. But if the defendant is allowed to plead several pleas to as many parts of the Bill and thereby put the whole or any great part of it in issue, nothing is gained in this respect, but rather the contrary (*Story's E. P.* 657; 7 *John. Ch.* 244; 10 *Paige Ch.* 515; *Lamb et ux vs. State et al. C. C. Dist. of Oregon, Jan. Term*, 1868.)

Nor do I think the first plea is a plea in abate- ment. It is an allegation that the complainants has no property in the bonds, and is therefore without interest in the subject matter of the suit. Such a fact, or facts showing this conclusion, may be pleaded in bar of the suit. (*Story's E. P.* 728.) A plea of bankruptcy of the plaintiff, being in effect a plea that the plaintiff has no title, so far as he is concerned, is a plea in bar. (*Ibid.* 726.)

But as no steps have been taken to strike out the double pleas or compel the defendants to elect which one they will rely upon, and as the complainant on the argument practically admit- ted the sufficiency of the second plea, it will be assumed for the present, that the defendants in filing the second plea abandoned the first.

In accordance with the opinion expressed at the hearing on the original Bill and demurrer thereto, this second plea is sufficient and consti- tutes a good defence to the suit. By it the de- fendants controvert the allegations of the amended Bill, that the complainant's corporation had re- fused to bring this suit for the protection of his interests.

This plea to the person in the nature of a plea in abatement, and corresponds to the dilatory plea of the Civil Law. It does not dispute the validity of the rights which are made the subject of the suit, nor the plaintiff's interest therein, but ob- jects to the complainant's present ability to main- tain a suit concerning them (*Ibid* 706–7).

Since the decision of this court sustaining the demurrer *ore tenus* to the original Bill, I have re- ceived the opinion (in sheets) of the Supreme Court in the case of *"The City of Memphis et al. vs. Dean* (December Term, 1868). In this respect the case is very similar to the one under consider- ation, and the court then held that a stockholder could only maintain a suit to protect his interest in the corporate property where the corporation refuse to do so. The defence in that case was the same as in this—a denial of the allegation that the corporation had refused, but that on the con- trary they were then maintaining a suit for that purpose.

The complainant having signified his intention not to contest the plea upon the proof, it follows that the Bill must be dismissed, because of the complainant's inability to sue.

In this view of the matter it is not necessary to pass upon the several demurrers of the defendants, but their counsel is urgent that the court shall decide the questions raised by these demurrers.

Upon looking at the demurrer of the corpora- tion, I find that all the questions made by it were decided adversely to the defendants on the de- murrer to the original Bill, except the objection that the complainant's corporation is not a proper party defendant. The reason given in support of this objection is, that such corporation being a citizen of the State could not have maintained this suit against those defendants who are also citizens of this State.

The facts are admitted but the conclusion does not follow. The inability of a party to sue in this court is no test of his liability *to be sued* in it. While a suit cannot be maintained in this court by a citizen of the State *against* a citizen of the State, yet every such citizen is liable *to be sued* in this court by a citizen of another State. So, while it is true that the complainant's corporation cannot sue the defendant corporation in this court, because of their common citizenship, yet it is equally true, that the complainant being a citi- zen of California may sue either or both of these corporations in this court. The questions are different and have no sort of relation to or dependence upon one another. (*Woodley vs. Dodge* 12 *How.* 345 6.) In this case and in *The City of Memphis et al. vs. Dean*, cited above, the complainant's corporation was a citizen of the same State with the other defendants and could not have maintained a suit in those courts against its co-defendants, yet in both those cases such corporation was made a party defendant.

All the questions specially made by the de- murrer of the other defendants have also been decided adversely to them. But under the gener- al allegation of this demurrer, "that the amended bill does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of suit," in the written argument of coun- sel for defendants it is specially maintained that the complainant has not a sufficient interest in the subject matter of the controversy to enable him to maintain this suit; and that the refusal of the complainant's corporation to bring *this suit* for his protection is not such a breach of trust or neglect of duty, as gives the complainant a right of suit.

The first of these objections—the want of in- terest in the subject matter—was considered by court in disposing of the demurrer to the original bill. It was then held, that the complainant, be- ing the owner of the corporation's bonds, was its creditor, and that if he had a lien upon the lands of the corporation as a security for the payment of such bonds, he had as much interest in the subject matter as a mere stockholder, and might for the same reasons maintain this suit "to pre- vent another corporation from obtaining the same land by the wrongful use of the name of the corporation whose bonds he holds (2 *Blatch.* 346.") As to whether it sufficiently appeared from the bill, that the complainant had such a lien, the court said was not clear, and did not de- cide: and no reason is shown why there should be any other or different conclusion at this time.

The complainant also maintained his right to bring this suit to protect his interest in the bonds of the corporation, as *a species of property*, hav- ing a conventional market value depending upon the probable resources and prospects of the cor- poration that issued them. Upon this point the court on the demurrer to the original bill ex- pressed no opinion, and I do not deem it neces- sary to do so now.

As to the second of these objections—the re- fusal of the complainant's corporation to bring *this suit*. I think it is well taken. The allega- tion is not sufficient to enable the complainant to sue. It was impossible for such corporation to have brought *this suit*,—being a citizen of the same State with the defendants. But admitting that complainant's corporation might have brought this suit, and refused, it does not follow that it refused to bring *any* suit—for in- stance, a suit in the State Court. In choosing be- tween remedies, which are presumed to be equal- ly effective, the corporation has a right to exer- cise its judgment. For an error in judgment in this respect neither stockholders or creditors can sue the corporation or call it to account. (*Wood- sey vs. Dodge*, 18 *How*, 341.) But as has been said, the complainant's corporation could not have brought *this* suit. The law of the land did not permit or authorize it, and therefore its refu- sal to do so when requested by the complainant, was neither a neglect of duty or breach of trust, which gave the complainant a right of suit. The allegation is insufficient, and the amended Bill in this respect is no better than the original one.

Both on the ground of the sufficiency of the second plea (the plaintiff not desiring to contest the matter upon the proof) and this cause of demurrer, the Bill must be dismissed.

DEADY, J.

Hill for complainant.
Mitchell for defendants.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF OREGON.

The Union Republican voters of the State of Oregon will meet at the City of Portland, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1870, to Delegate Con- vention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a State Ticket to be supported at the approaching election in June, and the transaction of such other b s as shall properly come before said Convention.

Counties will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Baker	7	Lane	12
Benton	10	Linn	18
Clackamas	12	Marion	24
Clatsop	3	Multnomah	20
Coos	3	Polk	8
Curry	2	Tillamook	2
Columbia	2	Umatilla	5
Douglas	12	Union	6
Grant	7	Washington	6
Jackson	10	Wasco	6
Jeaphine	4	Yamhill	11

The Committee recommend that the County Conven- tions for the election of Delegates be held on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1870.

By order of the State Central Committee.

M. P. BERRY, Chairman.

T. B. ODNEAR, Secretary.
Portland, January 19, 1870.

Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican voters of Multnomah county are invited to meet at the usual places of voting in their re- spective precincts, on Monday, March 21st, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., and choose delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Portland on Saturday, March 26th, 1870, for the purpose of electing twenty delegates to attend the State Convention at Port- land, Thursday, April 7th, 1870.

The several precincts will be entitled to delegates in the County Convention as follows: Central, 11; East Portland, 6; Fulton, 3; Multnomah, 1; North Portland, 5; Powell Valley, 1; Sandy, 2; Sauvie's Island, 1; South Portland, 14; St. Johns, 2; Wallamet, 2; Washington, 11. By order of the County Central Committee.

W. LAIR HILL, Chairman.

Benton County Republican Convention.

The Union Republican voters of Benton county, Oregon, will meet at the Court House in Corvallis, on Saturday, March 19, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Delegate Convention, for the purpose of electing Ten Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Portland on the 7th of April next, and also at the same or some subsequent meeting, to nominate a County Ticket. The Precincts will be entitled to delegates as follows: Soap Creek, 3; Corvallis, 15; Williamette, 2; Monroe, 9; Alsea, 2; Pioneer, 3; Yaquina, 5; Muddy, 2; Philomath, 3; Elk City, 3; Kings Valley, 3.

Precinct meetings will be held on Saturday, March 12, 1870, to elect delegates to said County Convention.

By order of the County Central Committee.

T. B. ODENEAL, Chairman.

Corvallis, Feb. 19, 1870.

Clackamas County Union Republican Convention.

There will be held at the Court House, in Oregon City, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a Union Republican Convention for Clackamas county, for the purpose of choosing 12 Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Portland on the 7th day of April, 1870, and also to nominate at the same time; or at such subsequent time as the Convention may determine, a County Ticket, to be supported at the approaching June election.

The Convention will be composed of one delegate for each 16 Republican votes cast at the June election of 1868, and an additional delegate for each fraction of eight or more, and one delegate at large for each precinct, which appointment gives the following representation, to wit: Bear Creek, 3; Beaver, 3; Bluidings, 2; Milwaukie, 5; Mount Hill, 2; Tualatin, 2; Canemah, 2; Lower Molalla, 4; Oregon City, 12; Rock Creek, 3; Upper Molalla, 3; Young's, 2; Cascades, 1; Marquam's, 4; Oswego, 5; Springwater, 2; Union, 3.

It is recommended that the Precinct Meetings be held on Saturday, March 19, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee.

OWEN WADE, Chairman.

Oregon City, Feb. 5, 1870.

Marion County Union Republican Convention

By action had at a meeting of the Union Republican Central Committee of Marion county, held in Salem, Feb 12th, 1870, the citizens of the county are invited to meet in their several precincts, on Saturday, March 19th, 1870, and select delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the court house at Salem, March 26th, 1870, for the pur- pose of electing twenty-four delegates to attend the State Convention at Portland, Thursday, April 7th; and for the nomination of Representatives and county officers for the ensuing term, and the transaction of such other business as properly belongs to such convention.

According to the rule adopted by the Committee, the number of delegates to which each precinct will be enti- tled to is as follows: Salem 33, East Salem 9, North Sa- lem 8, Aurora 6, Butteville 4, Champoeg 3, Fairfield 4, Independence 4, Labish 4, Abiqua 4, Silverton 7, Shidiniaty 4, Howell Prairie 4, Jeffersonville 5, Lincoln 6. Total 83

J. H. MOORES, Chairman.

Umatilla County Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican voters of Umatilla county, will meet at their respective places of voting in each pre- cinct in said county on Saturday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held at Pendleton on Saturday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of electing five delegates to repre- sent said county in the Union Republican State Convention, to be held in Portland on the 7th day of April, 1870. The several precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates: Umatilla City, 5, Alta, 4: Walla Walla, 5: Wild Horse, 4; Butter Creek, 2, Upper Umatilla, 4; Willow Creek, 2; Meadows, 3.

By order of the Union Republican County Committee

JONATHAN SWIFT,
Acting Chairman.

Feb 26, 1870.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, March 9, 1870

Portland Legal Tender rates to-day, 95.

The money market presents no new features worthy of special mention. Borrowers are not numerous and the banks have perhaps more than the usual supply of money seeking investment. Interest rates, however, remain unchanged. The lethargy pervading in the pro- duce market and in real estate circles has brought about a dull market for money lenders. Currency remains scarce, and in view of the amounts which will soon fall payment of annual income taxes the scarcity is likely to be felt as a hardship. Merchants complain somewhat of the tardiness of interior debtors, but at the same time they are not making any extended calls on the banks for pecuniary aid.

We find in the Chicago *Republican's* commercial article of February 22, a paragraph which accounts for a re- cent shipment of silver coin from Canada to New York to be used by restaurants and other houses in making change, and which also accounts in part for the early resumption of "specie payments" by numerous business houses in various cities and towns of the North. The paragraph says the banks of Quebec have begun to demonetize all Canadian small coin hoarded away, and it seems that this has been brought about by the influx of American silver coin which is intrinsically less valuable. It is added "The 'silver nuisance' in Canada still continues. The latest scheme for its abatement is to tax it out of existence. Thus an American fifty-cent piece is to be taxed at forty cents, twenty-five at twenty, ten at eight, and five at four cents." It is not at all surprising then that the New York dealers buy silver coin in Canada and pass it out over their counters in change for legal tenders and national bank notes. Silver bought at 20 per cent dis- count and paid in change for currency which is only at ten per cent. discount from gold, is no bad speculation for the dealer

The local markets are without change. Dealers generally are in good spirits, having all the time a trade which is something better than dull, and having as they think a prospect for a good business in the spring. There was a trifle more than the usual amount of activity to-day, though bills sold were generally small.

At A. B. Richardson's auction sale to-day, a considera- ble lot of damaged wooden ware, ex-bark *Edward James*, sold at figures nearly up to regular prices for goods in good condition.

Lot 8 in block 26 was sold at auction for $1,240—Mr. P. D. Dodge being the buyer.

The receipts of leading articles of produce to-day were: Apples, 37 boxes; bacon, 38 cs; bran, 100 sks; butter, 20 bf bbls; dried apples, 41 bf bbls; eggs, 42 boxes; furs, 1 bale; flour, 2,073 qr sks; feld, 200 sks; lard, 2 bf bbls, oats, 40 sks; potatoes, 50 gunnies; wheat, 1,466 bags

Matters in the Interior.

The *Oregon Republican* (Polk county) says fall sown wheat in that part of the valley is looking very fine; and that farmers are sowing a greater breadth of ground, new and old, than usual. Advices from other parts of the State are to the same effect. The grain-growing valleys East of the mountains will raise a larger crop according to present prospects, than ever before.

The following two paragraphs are from the Walla Wal- la *Union* of the 5th:

Horses suitable for packing or riding to the mines are plenty, and sell cheap in this place. Parties coming from below can buy them cheaper here than they can buy and ship from below.

Our farmers have had such a favorable winter for plow- ing that there are now several hundreds of acres plowed and ready for the seed, during the spring. The amount of rain that has fallen the last fall and winter, is such that there is no danger of drouth and an abundant crop may be expected, which, from present indications, will bring a fair price, and we may look for a good time soon.

Mr. H. V. Thompson, City Recorder of Salem, fur- nishes the following figures in relation to the value of property in that city: Value of real estate, $933,312; value of personal property, 460,840; reduction of indebt- ness, $216,413; total net valuation, $1,182,746. This shows a gain of $200,000 during the past year.

The McMinnville *Biesde* of the 8th, says: "Mr. M. S. Hart, contractor on the McMinnville canal, had commenced work with about forty men. It is his intention to push the work forward with all possible dispatch. We expect to see the canal completed before the rainy season, next fall, and trust that no obstacle will be met with to pre- vent a consummation so important to our town and county."

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship *California* will sail from Victoria for this port, on Friday the 11th.

Twelve vessels were reported last week, as loading or just arrived to load, with lumber, at various mills on Puget Sound. The lumber business seems to be active just now.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* will sail to-morrow after- noon, with a heavy produce freight.

New York, Liverpool and San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.

Wednesday Evening—Gold closed at noon at 110½, lowest quotations since July, 1862.

United States 5-20's were quoted in New York to-day at 109¾ for 1862, and 107¾ for 1867.

Sterling 108¾@109¾.

The Liverpool quotation for California wheat to-day stands at 9s 2d.

Government 5-20's are quoted in this market at 98¼@ 99 for 1862, and 97¾@99¾ for 1867.

The supply of money is on the increase, owing to the demand for business purposes. Call loans at bank have been fairly settled in the old groove, at 1¾@1½ per cent. The rates for exchange and bullion are as follows: Coin drafts on Atlantic cities 1½@1¾ per cent; currency drafts 8⅝@8¾ per cent; prem'm on gold telegrams 1¾ per cent; exchange on London, 48¾d for 60 day banker's bills, and 49¼@49¾d for commercial bills.

Gold bars $80@90; silver bars par to ½ per cent pre- mium. Bulk of the Mexican dollars brought by the last steamer realized 6 per cent.

There have been no further receipts of beef by railroad during the week. Upwards of 1,000 sheep came to hand on Monday, from Santa Cruz Island, and another lot is expected in a day or two. Market steady; we quote slaughterer's price to-day as follows: American beef, first quality, 11@11½c; second quality, 10@10c per lb; Ameri- can, 3d quality, 8@9c per lb. Veal sells at 10@13 per lb. Mutton ranges from 7 to 8½, and lamb dressed mutton, 9@10c per lb. Pork, undressed, 8½@9½; dressed, 8@9 per lb, outside figure for grain fed.

Flour—Two principal mills in this city are idle, and others are running on half time, which indicates the dullness in the market. Sale of 300 bbls Imperial Oregon extra, per *Montana*, prior to arrival, $6 50. We quote Oregon and Walla Walla for superfine, and Cali- fornia extra, outside brands being hard to move. The job- bing rates for San Francisco brands are as follows: su- perfine, in sks, per 196 lbs, $4 37½@4 62½; extra in sks, $5 25@5 50.

Wheat—Superfine grades range from $1 35@1 50, while fair to strictly choice command $1 35@1 65 per 100 lbs. At the close, 700 sks good, $1 55; 612 sks choice, $1 62½ per 100 lbs

Barley—The features of the market appear to be $1 10@1 25 per 100 lbs.

Oats—Oregon, $1 60@1 65, and California, $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs. Sale of 700 sks Oregon, $1 60@1 65 per 100 lbs.

New York Market—California products were quoted in New York to-day as follows: Flour—$5 60@6 50. Wheat—$1 40@1 50. Hides—21c@21½c for dry and 11½c for green, an advance caused by the decline in gold. Wool—21c@26c for fall and 25@33 for spring.

A dividend of 5 per cent. for February, amounting to $50,000, has been declared by the Bank of California, payable on the 15th inst.

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—The season is rap- idly advancing when farming tool will be in demand The stocks on hand are large beyond all precedent, and prices for the spring months will probably rule lower than heretofore. In a few days we shall furnish a table of prices of all seasonable articles.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap bags, 22x36, 12c each; do, 22x40, 13c; Bundles gunnies, 16½@; linen bagging, per yd, 11½c; burlap, per yd, 11½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—New Jersey Cement, ₱ bbl, $5 00; Kemp's, $4 50@5 00; Santa Cruz Lime, ₱ bbl, $2 75; San Juan do., $2 75; Calcine Plaster, $5 00; Land, $3 50. Lumber—Assorted rough fir, $14 @16; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $25@30; laths, $3 per M; cedar shingles, $2 50; redwood boards, dressed, $47 50@60; Eastern hardware, 15@20c per foot.

There is more than the usual activity for the winter season in building, and consequently prices for lumber are well maintained. The city mills have been in con- stant operation during the winter without being able to manufacture any surplus.

BROOMS—Oregon make, No. 1, $6 25 ₱ doz.; No. 2, $5 25 ₱ doz.; No. 3, $4 25 ₱ doz.; California make, No. 1, $5 50@6; No. 2, $4 50@5; No. 3, $3 50@4. Ore- gon manufacture generally preferred, for the reason that none but first class material is used, and the manufacture is entirely upon honor

CANDLES—Grants, 19@19½; Emory's, 18c; Kelly's, 14c; Star, 19c; Ward's, 18c; Harkness', 24; Macy's, 19; Schmidt's 18c; Home, 18½.

COFFEE—Rio, 19½@20; Costa Rica, 2-½@21; Java, 25@26; Jones' Prepared Java, 40; Chartres, 30; Mona, 19c.

DRY GOODS.—Standard drills, 16½@17½; seconds, 14c; Star, 19c; Ward's, 18c; Harkness', 24; Macy's, 19; Schmidt's 18c; Home, 18½.

Standard, 14½@15½. House tiging, 9½@10. Bleached sheeting, 3-4, 22½@; do, 7-8, 19½@21½; do, 4-4, 13½@ 20. Cotton checks, 15@25; Brill checks, 23@27. Cam- brics, 10½@11½. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16½@22. do, brown, 15@20. Cottonades, 14@25. Denims, 25@ 37½@50. Denim, 15@25. Hickory stripes, 15@26. Sim- ard Prints, 11½@12, seconds, 9½@10. Delaines, 15@ 20. Linseys, 2-4@37½. Ticks, 7 8, 16½@22; do 4-4, 25@ 40. Bear duck, 27. Doble linen, damask, brown, 37½@ 62½; do, damask, bleached, 50@62½. Pantaloon, 37½@50. Seamless sacks, 37½@45. Alpaca, black, 27½@75. Wa- terproof, cost $1 50, 75@$1 25.

DRUGS—Alum, bbls 5, boxes, Eastern, $10@15c, blue vitriol, 13c; potash, Gantz, 1 lb can per 1-4, $2 25, Boeving, per lb, 80@$1 25; saltpetre, kegs, 10@25c., sulphur 4½@5½c.

FRUITS, PAUCES, ETC—Grapes—California, per box $2@2 50; Raisins, new fresh layers, in boxes, $5 50, in half boxes, $3 75, in qr boxes, $1 75; Currants, 9@15c. Canned peaches, 4½@5½, assorted pie fruits, $4 25, Hon- ey, in tins, $4 50, Green Corn, in cans, $2 50@$4 00; Lob sters in tins, $3 50@3 75. Oysters, Pickle's, $3 50, McMur ray's, $3 75; other brands, $3 25@3 50. Tomato Catsup, in pints, $1 75, in qts, $2 25. Caper sauce, $4 50@5 00.

HARDWARE AND IRON—Iron Axles, 9½@10½; Car- riage Springs, 22@23; Axe Handles, $4 00@4 75; Pick do $4 @$4 50; Sledge do., $3 00@4 00; Bar Lead, 12½c; Sand Paper, $6; Put Cross-cut Saws, ₱ ft, $3@99 cts.; Mill do., ₱ ft. $1 50@2 50; Anvils, Armitage, 16; Sledges, cast steel, 6c; hollows, 5½@5c ₱ inch; New horse traps, $4 50@ $24 00; Grindstones, 4½; Cable Chain, ¾ to 1¼, Thimble Skeins, $8 00@12 00, Scale Beams, 8½ ₱ C.; Union Scales, Fairbanks', $14 00, Grocers do do., $12 50. Iron —Round bar iron, ¾ to 2 inch, &c, small bar, 6½@10, Norway shoe shape, & American do, 7½, nail rod, 11; Horse Nails Dobbin (hand made), 45@60; Putnam, Grotesell, 37½@40; Griffin (grosgard), 35@40.

LIQUORS—French Brandy, $2 00@12 00 per gal; American Brandy, $2 50@4 00; Whiskey Cypress, $1 25 @2 50 do, $3 75 do, Hennessey, $7 00, do, Scotch $7 00@8 00; Holland Gin, $4 50 Old Tom Gin $3 50@3 00, Jamaica Rum, $4 00, New England Rum, $2 50 Port Wine $2 00@3 00 Sherry Wine, $1 00@3 00

MATCHES, Oregon, ₱ gr $2 50@3 00 in parlor, $2 50 Calif rnia, $2 00.

METALS—Iron, Sheet and English, 4½ per lb; com- mon, 4½ per lb, Plates, $12 50, Band, 4½ per lb, Scotch Pig, $44 00; Spelter, 9½ per lb; Copper, Sheathing, 32 per pound, 30; Bolts, 30; Nails, 30; Lead, pig, 10½; do, old, 9½; Tin Plates, Charcoal, IX, per box, $11 00; primes, 10; Ingot Block, $15; tin in bulk, 32; Banca do, 30; Pig Iron, $45 @50; Bloom, 4½; Sheet, 10c; pipe, 15; bar, 12. Zinc—Sheets, $1 25, 14; Babbit Metal, Boston, Quicksilver, 75c.

MOLASSES—Hawaiian molasses, per gal, 55.

NAILS, Best brands $6 25 ₱ keg; Price Fielding and Black, $6 50; Lorillard, $10 50. Boat Spikes, $4 50 each; Eagle Buck, 1 2 and 3, per keg, $4 50; Hazard's Kentucky rifle, 6c for 1 ₱ cans, 6½c for ½ ₱ cans, California, 8c, for 1 cans, 6½c for ½ ₱ cans, do per keg, $6 00. Blasting, $4 ₱ keg, of 25 lbs. $2 75. Double tape fuse, per M ft, $10 00; single tape fuse, per M ft, $12 00.

OIL—Per ₱ bbl, crude

POWDER, Dupont's, 1 ₱ can, 6½; Peters, 7½@8; Hawaiian, 6 @10c; Batavia, 6½@7

SALT—Liverpool fine, $42 50@45; do, coarse, $42 50; Carmen Island $25 50, Ground Rock, $22 50; Dairy, $37 50; San Quentin, $30.

SALERATUS—Buttons, 5½ ₱ lb, Babbitt's, 7½c

SOAP—Oregon brands, 7@7½c; Colgate, 11½, Gla- cille, 18c; Oak brands, 7½@8½c.

SODA—Babbitt's 1½, Barlow's 5½c; saleratus, 4½ soda, 4½; bicarbonate, in kegs, 9c.

SPICES—Cloves, fair Canela, 62½@70c. Nutmegs, $1 25 @1 37½. Mace, $1 40@1 50; Pepper, grain, 30@32c, Mus- tard, Cal., $1 40@1 62½; do French, $2 00@2 75; Pop- per, ground, $1 50@1 75; do grain, 30c, Ginger, ground, $1 50@1 75, do grain, 30c, Ginger, ground, $1 50@1 75.

STARCH—Glenfield, 10½@20; corn, 13@17; Burgess, 6@15c; pearl, 12½, Oswego, Kingsford's, 10½@11½.

STEARINE—Sand Island, 9@11½c; San Francisco Yellow O., 12½@12½; Golden C., 11 bbls, 12½@12¾. Powdered, 10½; Crushed, in bbls, 10½; in half bbls, 15½.

SYRUPS—Hoar; Golden in bbls 70@80c ₱ gall; 2 gall kegs, 80@90 ₱ gallon; San Francisco and Pacific in kegs 82½c, in 5 gall bbls 80, in bbls 77½. Bay Refinery, 90c ₱ gal. California Refinery, extra, 87½ ₱ gallon; Hawaiian, 5 gal kegs, 65c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1@1 50; Gunpowder and Im- perial, $1 25, hoice, 55@1 00; Japan, 80@90c.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrills, per gross, $26; Donnells's, per gross, $25.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE (per mest)—Pails, painted, $3 00@3 50; do Cedar, $4 50@5 00. Tubs, painted, $2 00@4 50; do cedar, $6 50.

WOOLEN GOODS—Oregon manufacture—*Blankets*, gray, No. 1, $9 00; No. 2, $6 50; do, $4 00; do. white, No. 1, extra, $12 00; No. 1, $8 50; do. No. 2, $7 00; No. 2, blue, $7 75; No. 2, green, $7 75; Vicuna, No. 1, $11 00; No. 2, $8 00. 8-4 heavy flannel, $1 10@$1 25; 4-4 White do. 75c; 3-4 White do. 40@45c; Plain assorted colors, flannel, 40@45c; Fancy Twilled shirting do, 50@55c; Grey Mixed Shirting 40@45; Hard times, 90c; Grey Doeskin, $1 00; Nancy do, $1 10; Drab Mixed Beaver, 97½c; Fancy Cassimeres $1 00@$1 40; Tweeds, 75@85c; Yarns, $1@1 20.

Domestic Produce—Jobbing Prices.

FLOUR—Leading brands, extra, ₱ bbl, $5 00; super- fine, $4 00@4 50; good country brands, $4 00@4 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good White, 70@73c ₱ bushel; Red, 65c. Oats—₱ bushel, 40c. Barley—₱ 100 lbs, $1 00 @1 25.

FEED—Ground, ₱ ton, $25 00; Bran, ₱ ton, $13 00; Middlings, ₱ ton $22 00@24 00.

HAY—From wagon, $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton; baled, ₱ ton, $13 00@15 00.

FRUITS—Apples—green, ₱ box, 90c@$1 00 Prans —₱ box, 50c@$1 00. Dried Apples—Oregon, in bulk, 4½c; in bags, 5½c. Dried Peaches—Oregon, ₱ lb, 8½ @10c; California, 11c.

POTATOES—Oregon, ₱ bushel, 40@50c.

ONIONS—Oregon, ₱ lb, 2½c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sides, 13½@14c; hams 13@ 14c. Cross' sugar cured do, 25c; Smith, Brassfield & Co's 20c; Johnson's, 20; Shoulders, 7@8c. Butter— Oregon solid, 10@15c ₱ lb; brine, 18@20c; fresh rolls, 18@20c; Isthmus, 30c. Cal. ranch, 37½c. Beans—White Pea, 3½@4c; Red, 3½c; Pink, 3½c; Small White, 3½c; Bayou, 4c; Butter, 4c. Lard—Oregon, 10 lb cans, 12½ 14c; in bulk, 11@11½c. Mess Beef—₱ bbl, $15 Mess Pork—₱ bbl, $22 00. Cheese—Oregon, 18c; California, 24c; Eastern, 24c. Eggs—22@23c ₱ doz. Hominy—₱ lb, 6@6½c.

Domestic Produce—Buying Prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good White, ₱ bushel, 70@73c. Red, 60@65. Oats—₱ bushel, 40c. Barley—₱ 100 lbs, $1 00 @1 25.

CORN MEAL—W. ₱ 100 lbs, $4 25; country brands, $3 75.

FEED—Ground, ₱ ton, $22 50@25 00.

FRUITS—Apples—Green, ₱ box, 75@90c Dried, ₱ lb, 4@5c Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb, 8½c.

HAY—From wagon, $11 00; baled, $11 00@12 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—sides, 14c. Hams—13@14c Shoulders—6@7c. Lard—in tins, 12@13c; in kegs, 11½@12c. Eggs—₱ doz. 23c. Butter—good to choice, 20@23c. Beans—₱ 100 lbs, $3 25@4 25.

POULTRY—Chickens—young, ₱ doz, $4 00@4 50; grown, $4 50@6 00.

POTATOES—₱ bushel, 37½@40c.

WOOL AND FURS—Wool—₱ lb, 18@20c. Furs— Fisher, $1 50@3 00; Fox, cross, $1 00@3 00; do red, the @1 00; Martin, prime, dark, $2 50@3 00; do pale, $1 00 @2 50; Mink, dark northern, 25c@$1 25; pale, 25c@$1; Muskrat, 10c; Otter, prime, dark, $1 75@3 50; Sea Otter, $25 00@40 00; Coon, 12½c; Wolf, black, $1 50@2 00; do grey, 80c@$1 00; Wild Cat, 25c; Skunk, 15½c. Fur Seal, $1 50@2 50; Beaver, dark, ₱ lb, 75@80c; Bear, black, $2 00@5 00; do brown, $2 00@3 00; Cub, 25c.

Weekly Retail Family Market.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FRUITS.		rib	14@16
Oranges ₱ doz	75@1 00	Clear side	13@13
Lemons per doz	75@1 00	Shoulders, country cut	9
Green—		" Butcher's and packer's	10
Apples	7@9 25	" Butcher's and packer's sug'r cured	12½
Pears, per box.1 50@2 00		Cheese Cal	25@30
Dried—		Cheese, Oregon	30
Peaches ₱ lb	12½@14	Eggs fresh ₱ doz	25
Plums, pitless	20@